

of those who had endeavored to upset it.

Judicial Endorsement.

"Not only has the Supreme Court of Appeals approved and endorsed the efforts of the state, but it has even refused admittance twice where the unfairly elected delegates sought to accomplish this unlawful knock, seeking entrance and a hearing. To this individual the august tribunal said, in words of scorn: 'You are not good looking, and you can't come in.' A judgment which has already become historic, and from which no good citizen, North or South, can wish to appeal. 'A new era,' continued the senator, 'is dawning upon the party and a great day awaits the Democracy of the nation. The watchword for the campaign of 1904 should be 'Get together and stay together and shoot a solid shot.' It is necessary to get together and stick together for the good old historic reason, for if we are not together, the Democrats do not all hang together they will hang separately. As to the Democratic platform of 1904, it was put into it nothing but what every Democrat in this country agreed to, the result would be the best platform that ever came from the hand of a man. There is no true Democrat who does not want to see overt monopolies cut down, taxes lessened, a sound currency and plenty of money. When these and the other sound principles of Democracy are written down in a platform, there could be no better stand for a successful candidate."

Senator Daniel continued, touching rapidly upon some of the most distinctive elements of the political situation in the country. He spoke of the demand for a change in the administration, and charged for all Democrats in favor of this change to get in line and march together. He appealed for adherence to the old and fundamental principles of Democracy and provoked a storm of applause, stamping and cheering by declaring that if these broad and generous principles were done, the Democratic candidates of 1904 would become the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and the President of the United States.

Delegates Were Stirred.

Senator Barksdale's motion to take a recess until 5 o'clock was the first one of the day that seemed to arouse any feeling. It became evident that the body was not in a mood to adjourn and there were a thousand simultaneous cries of "No!" and "Put him out!" The delegates desired to go on with their business, and pending the report of the Credentials Committee they wanted to hear the speakers.

"There were mingled cries of 'Montague' and 'Martin,' when Senator Daniel had concluded, and the wildest scene of the day occurred when, on motion of Congressman Flood, Senator Martin was invited to address the body."

The junior senator occupied a modest seat in the rear of the stage, and when he came forward and bowed his acknowledgments it seemed that the delegates would go wild with enthusiasm.

Senator Martin Speaks.

It was several moments before Senator Martin could proceed with his remarks, so wildly did his hearers cheer at his appearance. "I do not like to make a speech," said Senator Martin, "and I especially object to following the eloquent senior senator to whom you have just listened. But I would like to say a few words to this convention while we are waiting. As I look into the faces of the patriotic body of men before me, the gallant Virginians here assembled, I am constrained to ask the reason of their gathering together, the motives that bring them here. The two great parties of this country are about to marshal their forces for conflict. I have never seen a more earnest determination than is shown by the Democrats of this country to win in the approaching conflict. All I will not say all but nearly all the people of Virginia see that the interests of the masses are entering upon a new era in its history. This convention must do its part in the work required of us; we must work wisely and well. There should be moderation and concession wherever needed. We will find that it is frequently necessary to yield in non-essentials. There is no reason why we should retreat. We should not disown anything done in the past. I have never known the Democratic party to do anything of which it should be ashamed." (Prolonged applause.)

"We should not discuss academic questions; we should cling only to essentials." (Applause.)

"We should put into the platform only that which is wise now, and which is applicable to present conditions. The true principles of Democracy are as broad as the country, and the party is as broad as the country. The party is as broad as the country. A thing should not be put into the platform simply because it is true." (Prolonged applause.)

Referring to the probable nominees of the St. Louis convention, Senator Martin said that the choice of the party was not limited to one man, to two men, or to a dozen men. There are in the party now," he said, "men as great in every way as the party had in it in the past. It may not be wise and I do not think it wise to nominate a man from the South. I doubt if it would be wise to nominate a southern man on the presidential ticket."

"How about Fitzhugh Lee?" called a delegate in the center of the audience thirty feet from the stage. The senator did not hear or did not notice the interruption.

The question of fitness of the men from the South is not involved," he continued. "It is entirely a question of expediency. Prejudice frequently has the power to destroy, and it is the part of wisdom to get around it in some way." (Applause.)

Senator Martin concluded by declaring that the men who would be sent to St. Louis would make a short, incisive and wise platform, and that they would be thoroughly competent to select the men to carry the banner of the party."

Senator Martin was given another demonstration when he resumed his seat, and there were cries of "Montague!" "Flood!" and other favorites, and there

was so much confusion that Chairman Hay declined to recognize anyone.

Mr. West, of Suffolk, had made the report of the Second District, which was the last to come in, and it was confirmed.

When the report had been read, Hon. William A. Jones was invited to address the convention, but there were loud cries for Montague, and it looked as if there was a move to prevent the Governor from speaking.

Many favorites were called for, but the name of Montague could be heard above all others, and amid the confusion, Chairman Hay hammered the table in vain with his gavel.

Would Not Be Quiet.

Chairman Hay tried to make an announcement, but the Governor's friends kept up their call and finally Mr. Braxton was brought forward, amid great confusion, composed of cheers for Braxton and calls for the Governor.

Now the fall started that a move was on to shut the Governor out and all around the stage it was whispered: "It is a great mistake to prevent the Governor from speaking." It appeared strange to see Martin leaders moving to invite Mr. William A. Jones to speak, and no one doubted that there was a well laid programme being executed, by which His Excellency was to be, if possible, prevented from appearing before the body. It was an unusual sight in a Virginia Democratic Convention, and predictions were made that it might result in some who were endeavoring to carry it into effect.

Mr. Braxton Speaks.

The advance of Mr. Braxton quelled the uproar that had prevailed for several minutes. The members were evidently anxious to hear the distinguished gentleman, and his voice was soon the only thing heard in the hall.

Mr. Braxton thanked God that he was born a Virginian and a Democrat. The affairs of the country should no longer, he declared, be left in the hands of a party no longer able to protect itself from a man whose reputation and roughing tendencies had ridden down and subjected every man who attempted to raise his head above the level of nonentity—a man whom none of them loved, and wanted, but whom all would vote for, nevertheless. The hope of the country, he said, was in the Democracy of the land, which stood for all the principles of peace, justice and liberty, under which decency will again reign in the White House and respectability in the government. He pitilessly flayed the Republican party—"poisoned with its own virus and crouching, weak and trembling at the feet of its rough-riding master," a party borne down with corruption and like a wagon stuck in the mire, unable to move either backwards or forwards."

For Roosevelt, he expressed the most biting scorn—a man seeking to ride over the necks of his party into a position of one-man rule, in which he can do as he will; a man who, for political purposes, consorts with and flatters a race that has not yet learned the meaning of liberty; a man, the objects of whose solicitude are negroes, Wall Street gamblers and others of like sort.

"Let us come to the rescue," said Mr.

Braxton, "and reclaim the country from corruption and one-man rule. Let us lay aside all minor considerations and fight until this great battle is won. As far as myself, I neither seek nor desire anything at the hands of this convention. All that I ask for is the overthrow of Rooseveltism and the restoration of our national Democracy."

Mr. Braxton had made an eloquent and powerful speech, amid the most respectful attention of the body, and when he resumed his seat, he was applauded in a most flattering manner, as it had been at intervals during his delivery.

Wild With Delight.

The Governor made his way through the crowd at the moment, and when he appeared on the stand the convention went wild with delight. The band played on, but there were the wildest cries of "Montague," and the Governor's friends stood on chairs and called for him to speak.

His feet, demanding that His Excellency come forward and address the body.

The Governor was in good form, and the place his friends had forced for him followed immediately the distinguished August leader, both orators of splendid ability and popularity before the Virginia people. It became evident early that the convention had been summoned to the Governor of the Commonwealth with an opportunity to be heard, and although at the close of the speech of each of his predecessors there were calls for Flood, Swanson and Jones, Senator Martin had been heard, the Governor's friends demanded the same honor for their favorite leader.

The Governor Speaks.

Governor Montague thanked the convention for its enthusiastic greeting and assured the delegates of his wish to do all in his power to bring victory to the banner of Democracy in 1904—a victory that could be won if all Democrats stood together.

The party, he said, must have affirmative principles to stand by. Victory can not be gained by criticism of others alone, however just that criticism might be. Democracy must reaffirm the old and honored principles of Jefferson upon which was built up all that was best and noblest in the land. "The country," he said, "is in a state of confusion. Scandals in the East, scandals in the West, scandals in the North, and in the South. What we want is a clean, safe administration, with some sense. Whatever misfortunes we have been committed to by an unworthy administration, we cannot rid ourselves of them at once. But we, the Democrats, can take a stand for liberty and justice, at home and abroad. In this stand is the hope of America."

What We Can Do.

"Now, gentlemen, we are confronted in our whole country by this massing of power which arouses the concern of everybody. We must not go forward with two many diseases and remedies. But we can do this: We can say that it is not fair and honest to make us pay more for an article at home than we pay for it abroad. With this and other such principles we could choose wise capable leaders and go forward to victory. The question of whether or not this leader

should come from the South need not enter into the question, though speaking individually I should welcome an issue that would decide whether this is after all a reunited country, whether it is a Union or a part of the Union." (Great applause.)

The Governor continued, frequently interrupted with prolonged outbursts of applause. He discussed some of the issues of the day, and showed wherein the Democratic party could win back its prestige of old—by homogeneity within its ranks, by adherence to the Jeffersonian doctrines born and nurtured in the South. He congratulated the convention on the appearance of the body and on its manifest determination to do for the Democracy of Virginia that which was for it best and wisest. He declared the necessity for the highest standard of patriotism—the patriotism that took no account of factions and personal jealousies, but that looked only and always to that which was best for the country.

There was another Montague demonstration when the Governor concluded, and there were cries of "Flood!" "Swanson!" and other favorites.

The Governor resumed his seat beside Senator Daniel, and the two conversed pleasantly with one another, being warm personal friends.

There were still loud calls for Swanson, and the demonstration given by the Fifth District congressman was equal to those accorded Senators Daniel, Martin and Governor Montague.

Mr. Swanson said the only issue the Republican party had in this campaign was "prosperity." When charged with this in government, their reply was "prosperity." When told they had destroyed the Constitution, their answer

was, "Haven't we brought you prosperity?"

The Republican party proposes to allow the few to get it without work and the many to work without getting it. He could not recall any man more unfitted for the presidency than Roosevelt. Had he been born in Boston he would have been a prize fighter; had he been born in the West, he would have been a cowboy; but being born in New York, he drifted into politics.

He ridiculed the President's performances in the Spanish war, and told a good story indicative of the disgust which Roosevelt's stories of fighting in the war with Spain excites in the breasts of old Civil War soldiers.

Mr. Swanson said one of the first things Mr. Roosevelt did when he became President was to invite a negro to lunch; the next was to make a speech on Memorial Day at Arlington, in which he reviled the men who fought on the side of the South. He had appropriated money by executive order; he had made war without the consent of Congress.

Some Presidents had set certain sections against the name of Roosevelt had set all sections against him.

When Mr. Swanson resumed his seat, amid great cheering, more favorites were called for, and there were cries of "Willard!" "Echols!" "Flood!" and others. His friends were persistent in their efforts to bring forward their leader, just after Mr. Swanson, but Captain Willard remained in his seat with his delegation, and Mr. Flood, who was among those called for, moved a recess until 8 o'clock.

The motion was adopted and the delegates melted away in search of refreshments, to return later for the real work of the body.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

Vigorous Contest for Positions as Delegates at Large.

While the delegates were coming in for the night session, the band put in

some good work, and played almost constantly until Chairman Hay rapped to order at 8:15 P. M.

Major R. W. Hunter, secretary of Virginia military records, was introduced, and made a brief appeal for aid in securing Confederate records. He spoke only a few moments, and was given a respectful hearing.

There were loud calls for "Powell" but "Uncle Sam" sat still on the front row. The report of the Records Committee was called for and Colonel J. R. Saunders, of King and Queen, read the report.

It was to the effect that there were no contests except in the Second and Third Districts. In the latter the contests were seated. All the contested delegates in Southampton and Norfolk county were seated, and given half a vote each, and the report was adopted. The chair declared nominations in order for delegates at large to the National Convention, and Judge R. T. W. Duke, of Charlottesville, was recognized, and, in an eloquent speech, delivered in clear tones, which could be heard all over the hall, presented the name of Senator John W. Daniel, amid great applause.

Next Senator W. M. McIlwaine named Senator Thomas S. Martin, in a brief speech, and it provoked great cheering. Senator L. H. Machen, of Alexandria, made an eloquent speech, and presented the name of Speaker John F. Ryan, of Loudoun, the unanimous choice of the Fifth District delegation.

Montague Nominated.

Now came the handsome figure of

the roll to be called, each delegation voting for four candidates.

There was great confusion on the floor, and Chairman Hay rapped his gavel vigorously, and appealed for some semblance of order, which was finally secured. Alben Barkley gave Governor Montague four of his twenty-four votes, and Amherst gave him fifteen solid.

Approximately voted for Daniel, Martin, Ryan and Braxton, but it looked as if the Governor was pulling up all right, and it was his fight, which was exciting the greatest interest.

The greatest of Buckingham reported as not being represented, and Campbell was called and gave the Governor all her votes, along with Martin, Daniel and Braxton.

"BIG FOUR" ARE CHOSEN.

Daniel, Martin, Montague and Braxton Delegates at Large.

It became evident early upon the roll-call that the "big four" would be Daniel, Montague and Braxton and that they would require but one ballot to decide the result.

Norfolk city splits its vote between all the candidates, and was about the only delegate which cut Senator Daniel. He got only 194 of the 38 votes. Martin got all the 82 Richmond votes and Montague only 38.

Accomac was one of the last counties to report and she cut the Governor, giving him only 18 of her 32 votes. Danville voted solidly for the Governor and he got 34 out of the 38 in Pittsylvania. Danville changed from Maynard to Braxton. A number of minor changes were made,

speaker, named the Hon. J. Boyd Sears, of Matthews, for one of the distinguished places, and he pleaded eloquently for his man.

The name of Senator W. P. Barksdale, of Halifax, was put in nomination by Hon. S. L. Kelley, of Richmond, and Mr. Aubrey E. Strode, of Amherst, made a brief but eloquent appeal for Hon. Harry Tucker, in seconding his nomination on behalf of the united delegation from the Second District.

"Old Bill" was heard from in a strong speech by Hon. Pembroke Pettit in behalf of Hon. J. Boyd Sears. He declared for Tucker and Sears, who was loudly cheered. Senator Don. P. Halsey, of Lynchburg, seconded the nomination of Mr. Barksdale, and the roll was ordered amid the utmost confusion.

The aisles were crowded with leaders and there was a great deal of maneuvering going on, the confusion being so great that it was difficult for the secretaries to hear the arrangements at times. Richmond city gave nearly all her votes to Tucker and Sears. Mr. Barksdale getting less than twenty of the entire sixty-two votes.

The band again came in for some good work while the vote was being tabulated. The announcement of the vote was as follows: Tucker, Barksdale, 753; Sears, 537; Williams, 527.

This elected Tucker and Barksdale, and they were announced electors at large by the chair.

Mr. Barksdale was called upon amid applause and prayer to try to turn the convention over to the hands of his colleagues in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Tucker was called out to the stage. He said after eight years of absence he was again in the house of his fathers. He said he was glad to be here, and he spoke briefly, with his old-time vigor and eloquence.

There was cheering at frequent intervals. He was the favorite son of the Valley, "our Harry," as he is called up there, made his brief speech of acceptance. His speech was well received, and he assured the convention that his defeat had left no pang in his bosom.

Ninth Went Wild.

There were loud cries for "Williams," and the Ninth District went wild when their favorite came forward and thanked the body and assured his hearers of his readiness to do his whole duty in behalf of the commonwealth.

Here a Ward demonstration broke out, and the whole convention seemed to be crying in unison for the popular young Lieutenant Governor. Captain Willard came on the stand, and amid great enthusiasm returned his thanks for the honor and thank him by the body.

"I suppose I was called on as a 'little man' to fill in between big men," said Captain Willard. "I cannot promise to teach Democracy to an audience of Democratic war horses. Nor can I discuss as well as they have discussed the issues."

"But what the issues have been formed, adopted and candidates selected, I am at the service of my party. I am a Democrat, because above any plank or any constitution of Democracy, I believe the Democratic party stand for all that is highest and purest in politics and has at heart the welfare and interest of the great American people. Believing this, my time, my services and any ability I may possess is always at the disposal of my party."

A great demonstration was given Hon. Joseph C. Wyser when he was called before the body. He soon caught the convention by his magnetic personality, and was often loudly cheered. He gave

a good account of the Democracy of his district, whose nominee for Congress he was, and held out strong hopes of victory in November.

Mr. Wyser interspersed his remarks with some very amusing anecdotes, and now and then he rose to beautiful periods of eloquence. The effort was a charming one, and when the great mountain lawyer resumed his seat there was prolonged cheering.

Flood Called for.

At 11:35 o'clock Congressman H. D. Flood was called for, and he made a rousing speech, predicting a sweeping Democratic victory in November. Mr. Flood named Parker for President, and the mention of the great New York jurist was loudly cheered. General R. M. Ayres, of Wise, was called for, and he stirred the body with flattering assurances of victory at the polls.

The recent action of the convention was now having its inning, many of its members being called out and practically making a speech. Judge Mann was called out, and his friends gave him a flattering demonstration. Judge Mann was proceeding when the roll was called, and he created much laughter by answering: "Just wait until I get steamed up."

Judge Mann declared that Virginia had an opportunity now to blaze the way to triumph and prosperity by taking a bold and patriotic stand. He declared that the white country children should have the same advantages for education afforded the negro children. He declared that the created applause, and the Nottoway senator closed by predicting victory in November.

Chairman Hay at 11:50 announced a message from the Resolutions Committee, indicating that the convention was to report on and motion of Mr. C. C. Carlin, of Alexandria, the convention took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning.

ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR

(Continued From First Page.)

of a four days' land and sea attack on Port Arthur, and of extensive damage to the fort and its defenses. From the Norfolk convention three years ago, Admiral Wittsoeff, dated June 7th, reports that the enemy has been bombarding Port Arthur intermittently from the sea, but does not mention serious operations from the land side. The general staff seems certain that the recent Admiral Wittsoeff's dispatch be accounted for.

While declining to furnish specific information on the subject it seems certain that the Russians are now in wireless communication with Port Arthur, and in no other way during the month of June. Admiral Wittsoeff's dispatch be accounted for.

GUARD MUNITIONS.

Russia Takes Precautions and Orders Guards to Shoot First and Investigate Afterwards.

(Special London Times Cable to The Times-Dispatch, Copyright, 1904.)

QUESNA, June 10.—Peculiar measures

are being taken to safeguard the various Russian arsenals, and ships and machines and vessels are watched day and night, and it would go hard with any stranger found prowling around them, as the orders to the guards are "to shoot first and investigate afterwards."

These exceptional measures are in view of the fact that the will be repetition of the recent deliberate attempts to wreck some of the warships in the navy-yards. These attempts are believed to have been made by workmen who had been bribed by Japanese agents, and as result no workmen are now permitted to work in the yards, except those of a large metal number, which they are compelled to wear in a conspicuous position to establish their identity.

No Negotiations Between Turkey and Russia.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10, 2:40 A. M.—The Associated Press is informed officially that no negotiations are taking place between Russia and Turkey, concerning the passage of the Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles.

The Turkish government affirmed positively its intention to maintain neutrality and observe strictly the obligations of the Berlin treaty.

While diplomatic circles do not believe in the existence of danger in the Balkans, yet it is thought that Russia will not consider the reduction of the Black Sea fleet at this time.

BOMBARDMENT REPORTED.

General Kuropatkin Advises the Emperor of Attack Made by Japanese Fleet.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—The Emperor has received this report from General Kuropatkin, dated June 8th: "A Japanese squadron of six ironclads, which was later reinforced by eleven others, appeared on the west coast of Liao Tung Peninsula June 7th, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Six of the ships were of the first-class, the others of the second and third-classes, and the remainder of the squadron consisted of gunboats, torpedo boats and destroyers. The Japanese were firing on our posts and patrols wherever these appeared.

"The squadron ceased firing at 7 P. M. and steamed away southward. Our losses are none, nor did we suffer any material damage. Six ships appeared south of Kwan-Tai Tung and lowered boats. Six other ships bombarded the coast near Senyuhon and the town itself, but there was no landing.

"Japanese troops are concentrating southward with the intention of extending more than thirty miles from Pulantan to Fanchai-Tun in the Valley of Tassahoko.

"The Japanese force of two companies of infantry and a squadron of cavalry advanced June 7th, northward from Feng-Yang-Cheng into the Tsung-Hung district, forcing the Cossack outposts, and the attachment of chassours and a company of infantry hastened from Ullend to aid the Cossacks. The Japanese abandoned their attack, having lost one officer and a non-commissioned officer captured and several men killed.

We had no loss of Cossacks on the main Liao-Yang Road were driven in June 7th, but reinforcements forced the Japanese to retire. Our loss during fighting, which lasted until 7 P. M., was Captain Litchko and two soldiers, killed, and five soldiers wounded.

Hon. J. D. Butler, of Southampton, gave a banquet to J. P. Holland and friends at the Richmond last night.

Just the Thing for Billoreuses.

"I took a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets last evening after dinner and want to say that I feel fifty per cent. better than I have for weeks. The Tablets are certainly fine articles for biliousness."—J. J. A. Prestone, of Fire-works and Hinkley, publishers of The News, Allegan, Mich. These Tablets strengthen the digestion, promote a healthy action of the liver and bowels, an agreeable movement of the bowels. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

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